

THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Probable showers to-day and to-morrow;  
little change in temperature.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 64.  
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 10.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 7.

ONE CENT  
In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Two Cents.

## ALLIES SWEEP ON; NOW MILE FROM COMBLES

Make Fresh Gains on Both Sides of Somme in Third Day of Attack.

## GERMANS HEMMED IN BY TWO BIG ARMIES

French Push First Line Trenches Up to Outskirts of Chaulnes.

## GET MOST OF BERNY; IN VERMANDOVIERS

British Clear Leuze Wood in All Night Fight—Soon to Hold Albert Ridge.

Paris, Sept. 6.—On both sides of the River Somme the French and British went forward still further to-day, the third day of their successful new attack. The French gained important positions south of the river and to the north of it the British advanced put the German defenders of Comblès in a tight place. Comblès is now threatened from north and south.

The French gains south of the Somme were made after the Germans there by repeated counter attacks had tried to reconquer the ground they lost yesterday. After beating back these attempts the French took the offensive and in very hot fighting drove the Germans still further back.

At the southern end of the Somme line the French pushed their first line trenches up to the outskirts of the town of Chaulnes. They reached the railway running south from Chaulnes to Roye, which the Germans have used as the main connection for their positions on the salient of their line from Chaulnes to Lassigny. This strike will seriously cripple the German defense organization for twenty miles of the front.

Take More German Trenches. Between Chaulnes and Chilly, which the French took yesterday, they captured more German trenches and took many prisoners, the number of which had not yet been announced.

Some of the heaviest fighting of the day raged in the little villages of Berny and Vermandovillers, but resulted favorably for the French. They gained a foothold in both villages on Monday, and to-day they made it more than a foothold. Most of Berny is now in French hands, and the northern part of Vermandovillers as far as the road that runs northeast to Estrees.

In these villages, as elsewhere on the front, the Germans had turned brick and mortar ruins into trenches and small forts. They were heavily defended. The French positions in the outskirts were heavily defended, as the Germans had been using them as a base for their operations. The fighting still goes on about Comblès village and Chilly, where the British also have pushed forward. All night the British struggled on through the ruins of the Leuze Wood, a mile north of Comblès, and at early morning they had driven the last German from its last trench.

Clearing Tangle of Leuze Wood. East of Berny also the Germans were unable to hold their trenches against French attacks and were driven out of a triangular shaped section. This action, which took place on Monday, has cleared the way for the French to advance toward the Leuze Wood, at the junction of five roads and near the Somme and its railway.

The fighting still goes on about Comblès village and Chilly, where the British also have pushed forward. All night the British struggled on through the ruins of the Leuze Wood, a mile north of Comblès, and at early morning they had driven the last German from its last trench.

Hemmed in at Comblès. The present situation of Comblès is the same as that in which other German positions have been placed just before they were taken. The British are established in Leuze wood; to the north of the British and French have taken the German positions on the outskirts of Comblès itself. Comblès is between the pincers, and the squeezing is already begun.

Comblès once taken, and a further advance of the British made from Chilly toward Leuze wood, northwest, and the Allies will have practically all of the Albert ridge on which the Germans have been entrenched so strongly. From that ridge, the country slopes down for miles, and German positions there will be subject to fire from the British guns on the ridge.

The Germans admit that they are meeting with reverses in the Somme. They admit in the official statement telegraphed here from Berlin that they have lost Chilly, and say that totally destroyed advanced trenches have been evacuated. The Germans claim thirty-one officers and 1,487 prisoners of the Somme, and assert that 400,000 French and British troops are engaged in the attack.

All the official statements speak of heavy artillery fire all along the Somme front, and particularly north of the Somme, where the British 18 and 16 inch guns have been busy all day throwing shells.

## REVENTLOW MUZZLED FOR WAR'S DURATION

Berlin "Tageszeitung" Again Suppressed for Strictures on U. S. Relief Work.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—The Berlin "Tageszeitung" has been suppressed once more, and its naval expert, Count von Reventlow, has been muzzled for the rest of the war. A slap at American relief work in Belgium and other territory now occupied by German troops is the cause of the action taken against Count von Reventlow.

The newspaper announced first that Count von Reventlow, who is the most violently anti-American of all German writers, had been forbidden to publish anything of any kind for the duration of the war, and that the "Tageszeitung" added that this was equivalent to silencing Count von Reventlow, who, under such conditions, could never express his own opinion, but that of the censor. Later the paper announced it had been suppressed. Count von Reventlow's article, which brought such disapproval upon writer and newspaper, denounced the "monumental shamelessness" of Viscount Grey's reply regarding Poland. He asserted that the system Great Britain was trying to establish in occupied territories through the agency of the United States would injure and hamper the German people in their struggle for existence.

"As things stand," wrote von Reventlow, "there can be no political or economic cooperation to solving all these questions by including the occupied territory in the German organization for food distribution, thus getting rid at once of American interference with work with all similar attempts at interference with our control."

## PERSHING RUSHING BACK INTO MEXICO

Code Message From Funston Said to Be Order to Get Villa.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 6.—With a code message from Gen. Funston in his pocket, Gen. Pershing left Columbus, N. M., to-night in a drizzling rain, hurrying back to his base in Mexico. The message is known to concern the movements of Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit chief, whose maneuvers south of the Pershing line lately have been attracting the attention of Mexican and American officials.

Gen. Pershing declined to say what his instructions were, but it was believed here that his orders were to cooperate if possible with Carranza officials to exterminate Villa. If this is not possible he is to go after Villa on his own account if he and his hand approach close enough to the American camp.

Gen. Pershing had been at Columbus for several days inspecting the forces guarding his base of supplies and evidently was in no hurry to return to Mexico. On receipt of the message hurriedly received here he made for departure, and the General and his staff set out again for the south.

Santa Clara Canyon, where Villa is reported as having last been seen, is one of the most fertile regions in northern Mexico. It is a wide valley fed by two rivers and there is ample room for the raising of such crops as wheat, corn and alfalfa. The land is fertile and the climate is good. The General is reported to be in no hurry to return to Mexico. On receipt of the message hurriedly received here he made for departure, and the General and his staff set out again for the south.

## JOHN D.'S WATER BEST IN STATE

Rockefeller's Tarrytown Neighbors Also Get Full Benefit of It.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—John D. Rockefeller and his neighbors have the purest supply of water in New York State, according to a report of James R. Loebe to the Tarrytown Board of Health. Loebe reported that in forty-five tests of the Tarrytown water in only two were bacteria found, and that only five per cent of the water is from springs.

For the purity of the water is given to Mr. Rockefeller, for he owns practically all of the watershed and has kept it free from contamination. The high service station is located on his property, and he has surrounded it with cedar trees to protect it. Mr. Rockefeller is keen for pure water, and the news that the Tarrytown water is the purest in the State is pleasing to him. The water supply has been appraised at \$1,000,000.

## SOUND BEACON COLLAPSING.

210 Foot Greenwich Church Tower Shaky; Services Stopped.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 6.—The 210 foot stone tower of the Greenwich Church, which has been a guide to sound vessels for half a century, is in immediate danger of falling, according to the report to the business committee of the congregation to-day by Daniel E. Moran, a consulting engineer of New York, who has just completed an inspection.

All the offices have been discontinued in the building, the big clock has been stopped and plans for several weddings have been changed on account of this report. The church is situated on the high point of ground between New York and New London. Repairs to it will cost between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

## NEAR FIS FIGHT ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Ashurst Rushes at Curtis to Hit Him During Angry Debate.

## BOTH SIDES PASS LIE

Rumpus Started by Consideration of Owen's, Corrupt Practices Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The bitterest and most violent political debate the Senate has heard in years ensued this afternoon after Senator Owen's motion to take up the corrupt practices bill was adopted by a vote of 32 to 14. Charges and counter charges were hurled from the Republican section to the Democratic side and back again. Lies were passed, flouts threatened, and then with the air thick with the smoke of battle the Senate quieted the tumult by going into secret session to consider the Danish treaty.

The chief feature of the shindy was a headlong charge across the Senate chamber by Senator Ashurst, ex-cowboy of Arizona, at Senator Curtis, Republican of Kansas, who had just charged Mr. Ashurst with abuse of the franking privilege in mailing out 50,000 letters to Arizona constituents.

Senator Ashurst knocked Senator Curtis aside and rushed with upraised fist at Senator Curtis. Senator Smoot of Utah shoved his chair between the two Senators, and Mr. Ashurst halted. He contented himself with shaking his fist under Senator Curtis's nose and calling him a "Kansas Pharisee." Then he retreated to the Democratic side.

## "Sweetbreads for Brains."

"The Senator from Kansas has sweetbreads for brains when he makes such charges as that against me," said Mr. Ashurst. "The matter I mailed out was passed on by the Post Office Department as entirely within the franking privilege."

Senator Ashurst took occasion here to praise the record of Senator La Follette, who, he said, was "an outcast among men who are not so honest as he is."

"No, I only meant Gallinger, Penrose, Smoot, Lodge, &c.," said Senator Ashurst. "If that's personal, make the best of it."

At the mention of his name Senator Penrose arose.

"I am glad to see the close form of the Senator from Pennsylvania," said Senator Ashurst. "I am always glad to hear from that shining paragon of purity and virtue."

## Mr. Penrose's Retort.

Senator Penrose told Mr. Ashurst his deal for the copper interests in connection with the copper tax in the Territory. He said that "shining paragon of purity and virtue" was a "copperhead."

"If the Senator from Pennsylvania says that my action has been influenced in any way by the copper lobby, he lies," said Mr. Penrose.

"I don't say the Senator's lies were controlled by the copper lobby," said Penrose. "I merely say his zeal for very suspicious laws and his appearance are sometimes very deceiving."

A physical encounter again appeared imminent. Senator Gallinger declared Senator Ashurst had transgressed all the rules of courtesy and insisted that he be compelled to withdraw his language. Senator James declared both Senator Ashurst and Senator Penrose were to blame. Hostilities were again averted by Senator Ashurst agreeing to withdraw his statement.

## Wilson Campaign Contributors.

Senator Curtis read the names of various persons who contributed large sums of money to the Wilson campaign fund. He said that the list was a "very suspicious list" and that it was "a statement of a partisan statement unsupported by affidavits," retorted Senator Penrose. "He had no reliable information upon which to base his statements. I have a great deal more reliable information about several hundred thousand dollars spent by the Senator from Oklahoma in his last campaign."

## Attack on Owen.

"I question the sincerity of the men who are pushing this bill," shouted back Senator Curtis. "You come here and accuse me of corruption and you who preach the loudest are the worst violators."

## JOINT COMMISSION, LABORS ONE HOUR

Mexican Policy of "Manana" Encouraged by Round of Waiting Pleasures.

## FIRST SESSION A SIESTA

Provides Just the Interval for Rest From Motoring, Yachting and Golfing.

New London, Conn., Sept. 6.—The American and Mexican Joint Commission assembled at this sparkling resort by President Wilson and First Chief Carranza for the double purpose, as is generally assumed and privately admitted, of saving the credit of the former and finding ways and means of securing a large bundle of cash for the latter, and all before election day, has got down to work.

And yet one hesitates to employ that word "work," so downright and so harsh sounding it is, to describe the movements of Messrs. Lane, Gray and Mott, the Americans, and Senors Cabrera, Bonillas and Pantoja, the Mexicans. Their comings and goings and their deliberations are marked by such soothing and charming idleness, by so many delightful luncheons and dinners and by such utterly enthusiastic efforts to appraise each other's good points and politely trumpet them that the term "work" appears, when applied to them, to be wholly out of place, much too abrupt, lacking the savor of amicability.

## It's Uncle Sam Who Pays.

Pursued to a corner and pressed hard, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the American commission, has been so far as to venture that in a month, it may be, something will gently be evolved from the sessions—mutual admiration that may be of interest to the people of the two countries. But Mr. Lane hints that the differences to be considered are so delicate that international courtesy must be observed.

Senator Ashurst took occasion here to praise the record of Senator La Follette, who, he said, was "an outcast among men who are not so honest as he is."

"No, I only meant Gallinger, Penrose, Smoot, Lodge, &c.," said Senator Ashurst. "If that's personal, make the best of it."

At the mention of his name Senator Penrose arose.

"I am glad to see the close form of the Senator from Pennsylvania," said Senator Ashurst. "I am always glad to hear from that shining paragon of purity and virtue."

Mr. Penrose's Retort. Senator Penrose told Mr. Ashurst his deal for the copper interests in connection with the copper tax in the Territory. He said that "shining paragon of purity and virtue" was a "copperhead."

"If the Senator from Pennsylvania says that my action has been influenced in any way by the copper lobby, he lies," said Mr. Penrose.

"I don't say the Senator's lies were controlled by the copper lobby," said Penrose. "I merely say his zeal for very suspicious laws and his appearance are sometimes very deceiving."

A physical encounter again appeared imminent. Senator Gallinger declared Senator Ashurst had transgressed all the rules of courtesy and insisted that he be compelled to withdraw his language. Senator James declared both Senator Ashurst and Senator Penrose were to blame. Hostilities were again averted by Senator Ashurst agreeing to withdraw his statement.

## Wilson Campaign Contributors.

Senator Curtis read the names of various persons who contributed large sums of money to the Wilson campaign fund. He said that the list was a "very suspicious list" and that it was "a statement of a partisan statement unsupported by affidavits," retorted Senator Penrose. "He had no reliable information upon which to base his statements. I have a great deal more reliable information about several hundred thousand dollars spent by the Senator from Oklahoma in his last campaign."

## Attack on Owen.

"I question the sincerity of the men who are pushing this bill," shouted back Senator Curtis. "You come here and accuse me of corruption and you who preach the loudest are the worst violators."

## GERMANY SEEKING TRADE.

Offers Field to Firms Blacklisted by Great Britain.

# SUBWAY AND ELEVATED STRIKE ON; GREEN CAR MEN ALSO VOTE TO QUIT; 5,000 POLICE PUT ON GUARD DUTY



Photograph Fitzgerald by International Film Service. Frank Hedley (on left), general manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and William B. Fitzgerald, organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, opposing leaders in the traction crisis.

## SHONTS, DEFYING MEN, SAYS STRIKE VIOLATES AUG. 7 PACT

I. R. T. Differences Not Arbitrable, He Asserts—Right of Making Contract Guaranteed by Constitution of U. S.—Shows Fight in Statements.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough and the New York Railways Company, against which lines strikes were declared last night, in two statements covering the situation of the lines, contended that the differences between the Interborough and the men are not arbitrable, while on the other hand the strikers have violated the terms of the agreement drawn up August 7 before Mayor Mitchell and Oscar Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Shonts's statements follow:

"The request to arbitrate the conditions under which the 5,000 agreements were signed came from a small minority of the men—none of whom presumably had signed."

"We have repudiated the right of making a contract is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that the courts have established well-defined procedure for determining when a contract has been entered into as a result of duress or fraud, and when it is not."

"In other words, if these contracts are not the result of the full exercise of a privilege of citizenship, it is not necessary for us to arbitrate. The courts themselves will take cognizance of any such cases presented to them, and we must abide by their decisions. The strikers have violated the terms of the agreement drawn up August 7 before Mayor Mitchell and Oscar Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Shonts's statements follow:

"The plain and simple issue is whether because an outside union wants to supplant and fasten itself upon the organization of the Interborough, we should surrender the right of the overwhelming majority of our employees to make a contract satisfactory to them. Shall we do so?"

"Any talk of refusing to arbitrate is simply an attempt to bedevil an issue which is now presented to the people of New York. We are not interested in the safety and efficiency of the railway service of this city is at stake and we expect to do everything we can to keep it running."

## STEEL COMMON PASSES PAR. SANTA FE DEFIES R. R. LAW.

High Mark of 10 1/2% Recorded—278,000 Shares Change Hands. The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

The common stock of the United States Steel Corporation sold at a new high record for all time on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock opened at 9 1/2% and closed at 10 1/2%.

Motormen, Guards and Station Men Leave Posts—Interboro Promises to Operate Trains To-day—Violence at the Start

## TWO ARRESTS ON ELEVATED

Company Discharges 200 Union Employees for Urging the Unorganized Men to Quit—"A Lockout," Says Organizer Fitzgerald

New York city this morning is in the grip of the biggest and most vital strike in its history; union employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit, which embraces the subway and "L" lines of Manhattan and The Bronx, voted to quit its service at 9:28 last night and at 11:05 the unionized strength of the New York Railways Company, which gathers within its compass all but two of the important municipal car lines within the same borough limits, had followed suit.

With the recording of the votes in these transit systems a concerted campaign for the stoppage of traffic on every line was instituted by the Amalgamated Carmen's Union under the direction of William B. Fitzgerald, general organizer, who for several months has been promoting transit strife here.

## Cars Ordered to Barns in Fear of Violence.

So suddenly and effectively did the successive blows fall so menacing became the prospect of violence to the trainmen who refused to quit their trains that at 11:45 Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the Interborough and New York Railways, ordered the housing of every street car on his lines until dawn this morning.

After 6 o'clock this morning the companies will employ all the resources they have been assembling for months to put their cars in operation. However, even with the strike breakers who are to be supplied to the union men there is a prospect of a quarter of the normal service on the "green car" lines. The subway and "L" trains will be running at about 75 per cent. efficiency, according to the plans already formulated.

## Strike Will Spread.

Before midnight it is almost inevitable the strike will spread and take in the Third Avenue, the Second Avenue, the New York and Queens County Railroad and smaller lines. In the strike of last month there was a prospect of a quarter of the normal service on the "green car" lines. The subway and "L" trains will be running at about 75 per cent. efficiency, according to the plans already formulated.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.

The first actual overt act was brought to police attention before 12 o'clock when word was received that at two o'clock the Brooklyn Rapid Transit will join in the sympathy strike.